TIMES-VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY — DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. — JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

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LLOYD GEORGE IS FORCED TO RESIGN

Bonar Law Will Become Premier For Short Time

CARZON ABANDONS CHIEF

Foreign Minister In Old Cabinet To Be Pillar Of New Government—Probable Members Of New Administration.

London.—After holding the office of Prime Minister through seven of the most critical years of British history—three years of war and four years of reconstruction—David Lloyd George went into the wilderness Thursday.

This was the description in his Manchester speech of his position if the Unionist wing of his followers should desert him. Unionist withdrawal from the coalition was decided upon by the meeting with Austen Chamberlain had called at the Carlton Club, and which was attended by the coalition members of the House of Commons, and a handful of Lords who were enrolled in the Cabinet.

The vote was 186 to 87 against the Chamberlain policy of pledging the party to sustain the coalition and in favor of a general election to confirm its course. The meeting was followed by a succession of swift events which carried the coalition government into outer darkness.

Andrew Bonar Law will put on the Prime Minister's mantle for a short term of office. The King summoned him to Buckingham Palace and invited him to form a new government, which Mr. Bonar Law will undertake, although the state of his health, which compelled him to withdraw from public life a few months ago, makes it a risky venture.

Before Mr. Bonar Law can formally accept the premiership, however, a meeting of the Unionist party must be held to elect a new leader to carry out the policy to be decided by caucus. This meeting will be held within a few days, when Mr. Bonar Law will be chosen.

Between the Carlton Club meeting and Bonar Law's visit to the King it was a seething afternoon of rumors and of group gatherings among the political factions. Austen Chamberlain first visited the Prime Minister's official residence in Downing street, as had been expected, to offer his resignation; several under-secretaries and the chief coalition-unionist whip, Lieut.-Col. Leslie Wilson, had already informed the newspapers that they had resigned, and within two hours Mr. Lloyd George was in possession of the resignations of practically all the members of the Cabinet. He then drove to the palace to tender them to the King.

Mr. Lloyd George advised the King to summon Mr. Bonar Law, and, according to custom, this was done. While Mr. Lloyd George exhibited cheerfulness to the few who saw him and cheered him on his journey to the palace, he could not but feel deeply the verdict that he no longer commanded the support of the majority of the Unionist party, which for the past few months had furnished the strongest material for his Cabinet.

It was Mr. Bonar Law, more than any other man, who influenced the Unionist caucus to secede from the coalition. He had been a sphinx whom the rank and file of the Unionist Commoners were waiting to hear. He is a serious and unemotional man, with a quiet manner. His opinion that it was more important to keep the party together than to win the next election, and "whether by his own fault or the force of circumstances, Mr. Lloyd George has lost the confidence of the country," decided many votes. There was also a strong feeling in the party that the Chamberlain plan, which gave the party's destinies over to the small faction representing it in Parliament, was not a fair device.

SHORT SKIRTS TO RETURN.

American Protests Force French Designers To Change.

New York. — Anne Rittenhouse, writer, returned from France on the Homeric said that American protests against the long skirt had won, and French designers have agreed that the long skirt cannot come back. They are selling such of the long-skirted gowns as they have in stock at reduced rates and going back to the short skirts. There is a fancy boot craze abroad just now, the new boots being 12 inches high. They are done in art leather work and beautiful brocades, following the old Roman styles.

WOOD AND PINS IN CANDY.

Stuff Which Poisoned Children Also Contained Excelsior.

Jersey City.—An analysis made of candy which is said to have caused the illness of six children in a primary school here disclosed that it contained bits of excelsior, small splinters of wood and pins. The candy was traced to a New York warehouse.

FRENCH DEPORT COMMUNIST.

Director Of German Paper Without Passport Exiled.

Paris.—Franz Dahlen, director of the German Communist organ, Rothe Fahne, who has come to Paris without a passport to attend the Communist conference, has been expelled from the country. Dahlen was taken before the police, where his identity was verified. He was then escorted to the North Station and put on board a train bound for the Belgian frontier.

DAUGHERTY DENIES HARDING HAS DECIDED TO RETIRE.

Columbus, Ohio.—In a statement issued here Attorney General Daugherty, who stopped over on his way to Chicago, asserted that "publications and propaganda" to the effect that President Harding does not expect to be a candidate for re-election "are for a purpose altogether dissociated from any information as to the facts."

Mr. Daugherty said that, while his statement should not be taken as an official announcement, he could say that President Harding's candidacy for a second term has not yet been given any consideration.

COUPLE DIE ARMS ABOUT EACH OTHER

Gas Tank of Taxicab Struck By Train

SIX OTHER PERSONS KILLED

Three Fatal Auto Crashes Occur At Grade Crossing In The West—High School Students Among Killed.

Chicago.—Eight persons, three men and five women, were killed in three spectacular automobile accidents on railroad grade crossings near Chicago. While scores of commuters gazed horrified and helpless an unidentified man and woman, clasped in each other's arms, were burned to death when the gasoline tank of a taxicab exploded after the cab had been struck by a train at Glen View. Two others narrowly escaped death. At Glen View and Blue Island, suburbs, fast trains killed four persons in automobiles on main highways, and at Gary, Ind., a fast electric train crashed into a small sedan, killing two of the occupants and injuring the third.

Two high school students, Bernice Gerdes, 18, and Evelyn Griebel, 18, were killed and Peter Gerdes, 4, was severely injured late today when a train struck the automobile in which they were riding near Des Plaines.

BANKER'S BODY FOUND.

New Jersey Financier Charged With Defalcation.

Secaucus, N. J.—The body of Winfield Clearwater, missing former president of the Secaucus National Bank, was found in the Wallkill river at Tillson, N. Y.

He disappeared Monday after a warrant had been sworn out charging him with defalcation.

An examination of his books by a bank examiner is said to have disclosed that Clearwater had transferred $3,500 from the account of J. Finetz to his own account.

WHOLESALE PRICES DOWN.

September Figures 1 1-3 Per Cent. Lower Than August.

Washington.—The average level of wholesale prices in September, the Department of Labor reported, was about 1 1-3 per cent. lower than in August. The index number, representing comparative price levels of 404 different commodities, dropped from 155, as determined in August, to 153 in September.

Fuel and light materials were chiefly responsible for the reduction, the estimate said, having dropped 10 per cent. during the month. Farm products, building materials, textiles and clothing all showed small declines.

WOMAN GETS LIFE TERM.

Mrs. Ivy Giberson Found Guilty Of Murder In First Degree.

Toms River, N. J.—Mrs. Ivy Giberson was found guilty of the murder of her husband, William F. Giberson, in Lakehurst, August 14, and was immediately sentenced to life imprisonment. The jury had deliberated more than four hours.

Mrs. Giberson received the verdict, guilty of murder in the first degree, without emotion, and when sentence was imposed she kept her calm demeanor as she had done throughout the trial.

Joseph Richmon, her son, and her brother were in the court room when the verdict was given.

PLANNING TURKISH TREATY.

British And French Agree To Preliminary Parley.

Paris.—The French Government has accepted the proposal of the British Government for a preliminary Near-Eastern peace conference to draw up economic and financial clauses of a new treaty with Turkey. Objection will be made by Premier Poincare, however, to holding the conference in London as the British invitation suggested. The French Premier thinks that Paris would be more suitable.

"CORSET TROUSERS" LATEST.

New Styles For Men Exhibited At National Clothiers' Meeting.

Chicago.—The correctly attired man of the next few months will wear trousers with a corset effect, delegates to the national clothiers' convention asserted here and exhibited models to prove it. A pliable belt permanently attached to each side of the trousers and drawn around and fastened in front gives the corset effect. The back is unsupported by the belt.

BLAST DESTROYS BIG ARMY BLIMP

Balloon Which Had Made Cross Country Flight

SET ON FIRE BY EXPLOSION

Blown Against Door By A Sudden Gust Of Wind, The Fabric Tears.

San Aantonio, Texas.—The giant dirigible C-2, the United States Army's biggest and best "blimp," was totally destroyed by fire as it was being taken from the hangar at Brooks Field here, injuring seven of the eight men aboard.

The C-2 was half way out of the hangar when a puff of wind dragged the huge bag along the ground, followed by two other gusts of wind, causing three handling guys to pull loose, permitting the bag to swing free and against the door of the hangar. The bag was torn and the inrush of air ignited the dirigible. An explosion soon followed, and almost immediately the C-2 was consumed and the aircraft was left a mass of smoking, tangled wreckage.

The C-2 was on a return transcontinental flight from Ross Field, California, to Langley Field, Va.

That a cross-wind was not responsible for the destruction by fire of the dirigible C-2, but that the accident was due primarily to the pulling out of the fabric of the envelope was the statement made by Major Strauss, commander of the ship, this afternoon.

The statement made soon after the appointment of a board of inquiry by Major Royce, commander of Brooks Field, to investigate the accident, was regarded by air service officers as significant in that it inferred the construction of the fabric of the ship was not up to the standard. The ship, which Major Strauss said was valued at possibly $70,000, originally cost the government $270,000.

The seven men who were injured in the accident were reported to be not seriously injured. Four of them suffered broken bones in jumpnig from the carriage of the balloon after it had struck the end of the giant concrete hangar at Brooks Field, which was built originally to house the Roma, which blew up over Hampton Roads Feberuary 21, 1922.

The C-2 was preparing to make a flight over the city of San Antonio primarily for the benefit of four newspaper reporters and eight army officers of Headquarters Eighth Corps area at Fort Sam Houston. It had just been pulled out of the hangar about half way, when a strong gush, estimated by Major Strauss at not more than 15 miles velocity, swung the ship around.

ROCKEFELLER SEEKS REST.

John D., Jr., At Battle Creek, Denies He Is Ill.

Battle Creek, Mich.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who came here a few days ago to enter a sanatorium, denied his visit was necessitated by illness.

"I am not sick. I merely came here for a rest, but it doesn't look as though I were going to get it," the financier said.

Mr. Rockefeller has been interviewed repeatedly by newspaper men since his arrival on subjects ranging from unionism in industry to "who is the richest man in the world."

SUIT COST 1,800,000 KRONEN

Austrian's Wearing Apparel Is Valued In Kronen.

New York.—Wearing a suit of clothes that cost him 1,800,000 kronen, Ary Von Loeven, of Austria, on his way to Mexico and South American countries on a diplomatic mission, arrived on the Mount Clinton. Von Loeven declared that conditions in Vienna were such that he would prefer to stay in New York and get a job in an orchestra, but that business was business.

EIGHT ROADS SETTLE STRIKE.

Approach Of Cold Weather Hastens Action By Lines.

Chicago.—Approaching cold weather has caused the managements of eight additional roads to agree to a settlement of the shopcrafts strike, a bulletin sent to the organization's members from the headquarters here announced. Declaring that the national strike call of July 1 has not been rescinded, the bulletin urges all members at work to give two days' pay a month for the support of those still on strike.

TURKISH POLICE BARRED.

Allied Missions Forbid Their Entering Constantinople.

Constantinople.—The Allied missions reached a unanimous decision forbidding the Kemalist gendarmerie destined for Thrace to enter Constantinople. The British navy has been ordered to stop all vessels bearing Turkish National police.

WORKS AS BUILDING BURNS.

Bandit Holds Up Bank Clerk And Skips With $2,450.

Erie, Pa.—A lone bandit walked into the Lincoln Bank here, and after backing two clerks and a woman customer against the wall, robbed the cashier's cage of $2,450. The robbery occurred while an adjoining building was burning, the robber working without interruption under cover of the excitement.

TRAIN PASSES OVER GIRL WHO IS UNHURT.

Morrison, Ill.—Bernice Witt, six years old, of Fulton, Ill., was run over by a Chicago and Northwestern passenger train, but attended school as usual.

The child was on her way to school when she fell in front of the train. The engine and five cars passed over her. The trainmen pulled her out from under the trucks of the last car, and found she was unhurt.

She did not cry, but hurried away to school.

BLOCK SEIZURE OF WET SHIPS

British Decline to Agree to Extend Right of Search

WILL HELP ENFORCE LAW

Tricks Of Smuggler — Secretary Hughes Explains Methods Employed To Evade Clutches Of Law.

Washington.—British rejection of the American proposal for a treaty to extend the right of search of vessels up to 12 miles off shore was contained in a note handed to Secretary Hughes by Ambassador Geddes. The communication was in reply to Mr. Hughes' note of June 26, setting out difficulties encountered by American prohibition enforcement officers in checking the illicit flow of intoxicants into the United States.

Secretary Hughes made public his correspondence with the ambassador without comment. There was nothing to indicate that any further step to extend the right of search for American prohibition officers beyond the three-mile limit was in prospect. Action of the Cabinet recently in approving the abandonment of such search presumably because of possible international difficulties, coupled with the British reply, appeared to indicate that operations would continue to be confined within recognized territorial waters.

The American note dealt particularly with smuggling operations from British possessions in water adjacent to the American coast and suggested "methods by which the existing extremely unfortunate conditions might be remedied."

Among these was a proposal for careful supervision of registries and clearance papers granted to suspected vessels and "an international arrangement between the United States and Great Britain under which the authorities of each nation would be authorized to exercise beyond the three-mile limit of territorial waters a measure of control over vessels belonging to the other."

There was appended an inquiry as to whether the British Government was disposed to agree to the reciprocal right of search up to 12 miles from shore, which, it was pointed out would imply no inconvenience to the legitimate trade between Nassau and Halifax, passing at no point within four leagues of American shores.

In reply Ambassador Geddes pointed out that his Government had already taken steps before Mr. Hughes' note was received to prevent the practices as to registry issuance and clearance papers to which attention had been drawn. These steps had been supplemented since then, he added, and the British Government hoped "that measures taken will prove successful in preventing any breaches in the local law."

With relation to the proposed treaty, however, he said:

"His majesty's government have consistently opposed any extension of the limit of territorial waters such as that now suggested. They feel that the outbreak of smuggling which has led to the proposal cannot be regarded as a permanent condition, but as one which will no doubt be suppressed by the United States authorities within the not distant future.

"While, therefore, they are desirous of assisting the United States Government to the best of their ability in the suppression of the traffic and in the prevention of the abuse of the British flag by those engaged in it, they do not feel that they can properly acquiesce, in order to meet a temporary emergency, in the abandonment of a principle to which they attach great importance."

The American note was quite long and pointed out that British territories apparently "are made bases of operation in flagrant violation of constitutional and statutory provisions of the United States."

EMBARGO ON ARMS IMPORTS.

Mexico To Enforce New Order, Commerce Department Learns.

Washington.—An embargo on importation of arms and ammunition into Mexico is to be rigidly enforced by the Mexican Government, said a telegram received by the Commerce Department from Acting Trade Commissioner Bushnell, at Mexico City.

McADOO DODGES AS TO 1924.

Minneapolis.—William Gibbs McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, who arrived in Minneapolis to speak in behalf of Democratic candidates in the November election, again was asked whether he is a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1924.

He replied:

"If I say I am not a candidate, no one will believe me. If I say I am, they will wonder why

RADIO

SIMPLE ANTENNA IS BEST FOR AMATEUR

Straight, Single Wire Type, Placed High, Is Preferable for the Receiving Set.

It is estimated that in one year's time from 700,000 to 1,000,000, new radio receivers were installed in the United States and from observation it would appear that there were almost as many different styles of antennae erected as there were sets installed. This, too, despite the fact that the country was flooded with literature telling each and every citizen how to build his own set.

These cage, flat-top, multi-wire, umbrella, etc., kinds of antenna were designed primarily for their sending characteristics. Remember that, in the beginning of radio, the man who wanted to hear wireless signals had to know quite a bit about practical radio. He had to know the Continental and Morse codes, and in addition to be a fairly decent sort of mechanic. He was, in short, the radio amateur, who wanted to send as well as receive. Therefore all this early literature was for the man who wanted to send as well as receive.

Since radiophone broadcasting was first started, there has grown up another army of radio enthusiasts, greatly outnumbering the pioneer amateurs, who do not want to send at all, but who do wish to receive. Therefore much of this early literature does not apply, or more correctly, all of it does not apply, to the new generation.

In building an antenna, remember that nothing is more satisfactory for the amateur than the straight, single wire antenna, as high in the air as it can be placed, and about 150 feet long. An antenna of this sort, will give better results, in most cases, than any other sort. It will take up less room, and will not cut so heavily into the owner's finances.

Fig. 1.

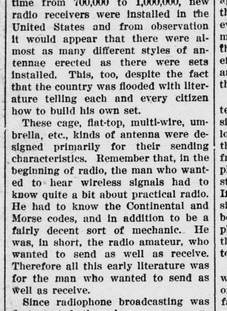

Fig. 2.

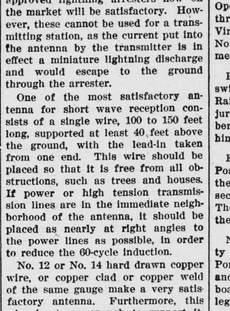

Fig. 3.

The function of the antenna for a receiving set is to absorb the maximum amount of energy radiated from a transmitter. This means that it must be so built and placed as to be as efficient as possible. The factors governing the type of aerial to be erected are as follows:

Amount of space available.

The amount of money which is to be spent.

The wave-length range which is to be received.

The distance from which signals are sent.

An aerial possesses both distributed capacity and inductance, which combined give it a defined period of oscillation. These oscillations will set up a wave motion the length of which is related to the capacity and inductance by a formula which can be closely approximated by multiplying the length of the antenna in feet, plus the length of the lead-in in feet, by 1.22. This will give the fundamental wave length of the antenna.

No matter what kind of antenna is used it must always be remembered that the lead-in should be as short and as direct as possible. In other words, don't use up any unnecessary energy received in the antenna to force a way through a long lead-in to the receiver.

If a multi-wire antenna is used, have the lead-in consist of as many wires as are in the antenna. These wires should be wrapped together at a point a few feet from the antenna and brought into the receiving set as a cable. Where this cable passes through the walls of the building, it should be insulated with porcelain tube or standard electrose lead-in insulators.

Be careful to keep the lead-in as far as possible from electric light wires, telephone wires, etc. If this is not done, an objectionable 60-cycle hum may be heard in the phones, caused by electric light induction.

The ground connection should also be as short and direct as possible. Service water pipes or gas pipes make excellent grounds, and should be used in all cases where available. All connections in the ground lead-in should be soldered, especially the connection to the actual ground pipe. If this is not done, the ground resistance will so decrease the strength of the received signals as to make them almost inaudible.

If water pipes are not available for a ground, bury from eight to ten feet of fine mesh chicken wire in a moist spot and connect the ground lead to this, or drive a six-foot length of galvanized pipe or copper rod into the ground.

All outdoor receiving or transmitting antenna should be protected by some form of lightning arrester or switch, approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. This switch must have at least a capacity of 100 amperes, 600 volts, and must be supported at least five inches from the side of the building. The ground connection from the switch consists of No. 10 B. & S. gauge copper wire, also supported five inches from the building.

If the antenna is to be used for receiving only, any one of the numerous approved lightning arresters now on the market will be satisfactory. However, these cannot be used for a transmitting station, as the current put into the antenna by the transmitter is in effect a miniature lightning discharge and would escape to the ground through the arrester.

One of the most satisfactory antenna for short wave reception consists of a single wire, 100 to 150 feet long, supported at least 40 feet above the ground, with the lead-in taken from one end. This wire should be placed so that it is free from all obstructions, such as trees and houses. If power or high tension transmission lines are in the immediate neighborhood of the antenna, it should be placed as nearly at right angles to the power lines as possible, in order to reduce the 60-cycle induction.

No. 12 or No. 14 hard drawn copper wire, or copper clad or copper weld of the same gauge make a very satisfactory antenna. Furthermore, this wire is strong enough to support itself, and will stand up in weather of all kinds. Phosphor bronze wire or standard copper cable has a higher tensile strength than a single wire, and therefore long spans may be safely made, but the receptional qualities of these wires are not noticeably superior to the wires first mentioned.

If a single wire antenna were rotated through a complete circle, it would be noticed that a certain transmitting station would come in loudest when the antenna was in a certain definite position. That is, a single straight away antenna receives signals better from one direction than from others. This is illustrated in Figure 2, which shows the directional characteristics of this type of antenna. "A" shows the lead-in and "B" the direction in which the antenna is stretched.

If a transmitting station of constant power were moved around the receiver along the path of the curved line "C," the signals from this transmitter would come in with equal intensity at all positions. Conversely, stations from the direction "D" will be received over greater distances than those in any other direction. Keep in mind the direction of the transmitting station from which it is desired to catch signals and point the free end of the antenna away from the station.

If the lead-in is brought in from the center of the antenna, its fundamental wave length will be decreased, and its directional characteristics will be similar to that shown in Figure 3.

RADIO FLASHES

New York is to have a permanent radio fair.

A reformed burglar is broadcasting a talk on how to beat crime and criminals.

Sir Oliver Lodge hopes to cure protracted droughts in England by using radio to electrify the atmosphere.

A camper at Cayuga Lake, N. Y., with a makeshift aerial, was astonished to hear a concert broadcast at Louisville, Ky.

At a meeting of the Rotarians at Ithaca, N. Y., the proceedings were conducted by the absent president by means of radio.

If it is possible, incorporate in your detector circuit an eight or ten-volt meter for obtaining constant voltage operation of your detector tubes. The life of your tubes will be increased about three times by careful operation under this plan.

A system of wireless telephony now connects the Turks Islands and the Caicos islands in the West Indies, the same installations being used also for wireless telegraph and for communication with ships. The distance covered by the radio-telephone circuit is about twelve miles.

Coats Are Short.

Puffed Japanese rolls as an ornament promise an extensive vogue this fall. Some workers have used this means of marking the long bodice of one of their dance frocks fashioned in chiffon taffeta.

Printed Velvets.

Printed velvets are new, but by no means illogical fashion developments. They come in Persian designs and colorings as well as stripes and checks.

Gowns of Metal Cloth.

Metal zinnana cloth is regarded favorably as a medium for expressing the dinner gown by one manufacturer. The soft drapable qualities of the fabric render it suitable for use in the large size gowns.

Hosiery.

Smart white silk hose are cross-stitched in three colors in a very conventional design embroidered on the instep. For outdoor wear the embroidery is very colorful.

STATE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Latest Gleanings From All Over the State

THINGS SEEN AND HEARD

Lynchburg.—Tobacco Growers' Co-Operative Association warehouses throughout the dark tobacco belt of Virginia will be opened for business November 7, according to announcement made here.

Portsmouth. — Harry M. Hill, a switchman for the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, was probably mortally injured when part of a shipment of lumber slid from a flat car and crushed him.

Fredericksburg. — Colonial Beach Postoffice was robbed before daylight the other morning by bandits, who secured $1,000 in money and stamps. The men blew the entire door off the safe with high explosives.

Norfolk.—Governor Trinkle met fifty representatives of Norfolk and Portsmouth building loan associations and promised them that the State tax board would consider and pass on the legality of a State tax on building associations before any levy is made.

Harrisonburg.—Joseph Daniels, Secretary of Navy in the Cabinet of President Wilson, will speak here on the evening of November 21, in response to an invitation extended him by members of the Wilt Young Men's Bible Class of the United Brethren Church.

Lynchburg.—The local bar association and legal club have named a joint committee to appear before the City Council to urge that the council provide for an increase in the salary of the judge of the Corporation Court. Committee urged that the Council make the office at least $6,000.

Lynchburg.—The buildings, machinery, and stock on hand of the Piedmont Motor Car Company, here, were bought at trustee's public outcry by the First National Bank, a creditor of the company to the extent of $100,000, covered by deed of trust. The purchase price was $35,000.

Roanoke. — Elaborate preparations are being made by the local post of the American Legion for the celebration of Armistice Day. The annual army and navy football game, for which practice has already begun, will be one of the big features of the day. A parade and a ball, or probably a street carnival will be other features.

Norfolk.—"Jesse J. Hurst came to his death at the hands of a person or persons unknown," according to the verdict returned by a coroner's jury in Accomac county. Hurst, a prominent merchant at Parksley, was found unconscious two weeks ago at the rear door of his store. His skull had been fractured by a blow on the head, and he died without regaining consciousness.

Fredericksburg.—Fred H. Robinson, an expert apple grower, whose orchards are within two miles of Fredericksburg and one known as the "Fall Hill" orchards, will realize over 1,000 barrels of apples this year, notwithstanding the short season. Of these, 500 barrels of high-class apples of the Stayman Winesap and York varieties, will be put in cold storage to await a better price in the apple market.

Fort Myer Heights.—Indictments charging James M. Dougherty and Eddie Waters with jointly operating a gambling house near Alexandria, were returned by the Arlington county grand jury, which has been investigating reports that gambling flourished at several places within the county. Waters is held in the county jail here under $1,500 bond. Dougherty has not been apprehended.

Lynchburg. — Preston Newaugh Harper, 14-year-old boy, was almost instantly killed near this city, when he was struck by an automobile driven by M. A. Tenney. According to the driver of the machine the youth, who was riding a bicycle, collided with another bicycle and was thrown into the path of the car.

Danville.—Jesse W. Benton, of this city, was appointed assistant Commonwealth's attorney by John W. Carter, who holds that position here. Mr. Carter said that the dockets were of such a size as to compel the securing of assistance, especially since the criminal court now is held every two months instead of four times a year as in former years. Mr. Benton, who accepted the appointment, is a law graduate of Washington and Lee.

Portsmouth.—Portsmouth has a new city jail—just completed last week, and it's a good jail, so good, in fact, that a jailbreak need never be feared. Major Flowers, negro, arrested, found that out when he was scheduled to trial. The jailer tried to let him out of his cell but the lock—the latest nonpickable varieties — refused to budge. All efforts so far to release the prisoner have been unavailing. His case has been continued for a week, and he faces the prospect of receiving his food, bit by bit, through the bars.

Words That Live.

Words which flow fresh and warm from a full heart, and which are instinct with the life and breath of human feeling, pass into household memories, and partake of the immortality of the affections from which they spring.—Whipple.

Life as I See It.

Don't fuss with your neighbors about a few shortcomings. I know a very distinguished man who says "et", for "ate."—Louisville Courier Journal.

Bristol.—Married only three days, Walter Ratcliff, 20 years old, grocer and well known here, took his own life by swallowing carbolic acid. He died in a few minutes after drinking the acid at the home of his mother.

Danville.—The young son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Burrell was painfully injured when a can of stove polish, which the boy's mother was holding over a stove, exploded, scattering the flaming liquid over the lad standing nearby. He was removed to the hospital, where it was said that his hurts, while painful, were not very serious.

Danville.—Walter Holden, whose escape from the Henry County Jail was a factor in the removal from office of Sheriff B. F. Stultz, of Henry county, has been captured in Greensboro, N. C., in which place he has been living since making his escape. He was held in jail as a vital witness against men indicted for a conspiracy to kill Constable Hughes Mitchell, of Henry county, last May.

South Boston.—Pledging his word to the citizens of Halifax county and to the people of the State that he will not affix his name to any act of the General Assembly increasing taxes on real estate for road building purposes, Governor E. Lee Trinkle, addressing a crowd which more than filled the grand stand and bleachers at the Halifax County Fair, urged the citizens of Halifax county to advise their members of the House of Delegates of their approval of a $12,000,000 bond issue for roads, with a 1 cent tax on gasoline for sinking fund and interest.

Richmond.—The appointment of permanent examining boards for National Guard officers in the State of Virginia has been authorized by the commanding general of the Third Corps Area at Baltimore, Adjutant-General W. W. Sale announced. The complement of these boards, four in number, already has been selected. The boards will meet in Richmond at the direction of General Sale. The appointment of these boards will enable the State to order each officer for examination immediately after his appointment or promotion, and in this way, it is hoped to have Virginia National Guard officers qualified under the Federal laws.

Norfolk.—Governor E. Lee Trinkle and Commissioner of Game and Inland Fisheries W. McDonald Lee, were the special guests at a "get-together" meeting of the Lions' Kiwanis, Rotary and Civitan Clubs, of Norfolk, held at Cape Henry. More than 500 members of these clubs were present, and they were seated at the luncheon tables so that no two members of the same club sat by each other, the idea being to make every man "touch elbows" with a new-made friend, or member of some other club. There were a number of athletic events which were witnessed by the Governor with interest. Governor Trinkle and Commissioner Lee both delivered brief addresses in which they emphasized the worth of Hampton Roads to Virginia.

Norfolk.—Mrs. Richard Crenshaw, Willoughby Beach, is in a hospital in a serious condition as a result of the explosion of gasoline at her home. Her father, Mr. Graham, of Oceana, is also in the hospital suffering from slighter burns, while her husband is receiving treatment from physicians at home. A lighted lantern close to a gasoline tank, from which fuel for an automobile was being drawn, explains the explosion. The Crenshaws had just driven up to their home from Mr. and Mrs. Graham's. Mr. Crenshaw was under the car making some minor repairs and Mr. Graham and Mrs. Crenshaw were drawing the gasoline from the tank, according to one report. Mrs. Crenshaw's recovery is expected as it does not appear that she inhaled any of the flames.

Richmond.—At a most impressive service, the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution in the State of Virginia, presented to the State of Virginia, a tablet, placed in the Senate chamber, in honor of the seven Virginia signers of the Declaration of Independence. Attorney-General John R. Saunders presided. Rev. George Washington Dame, D. D., great-great-grandson of Thomas Nelson, Jr., offered the invocation, after which a short address was delivered by Attorney-General Saunders. He gave a brief sketch of the history just preceding the drafting of the Declaration of Independence. "It has always been the custom of all nations to pay tribute to whom tribute is due," he said, "and it is indeed fitting that we should memorialize the service an' sacrifice of these seven illustrious men." The idea of the tablet was conceived by a woman, and Attorney-General Saunders ended his address with a beautiful tribute to womanhood.

Find Human Bones In Capitol Square

Bones of a human being, or beings, sufficient to fill two large-sized nail kegs were excavated from the ground in the southeastern part of the Capitol Square, where the $750,000 fireproof State office building will rise in a few months. The bones were down a depth of more than twenty feet, and were located near the sidewalks to the State Library Building. It is presumed they had been buried at least 100 years.

Golden Rule Supreme.

When the Golden Rule is followed there is no obstacle big enough to prevent men getting together. This rule permits no selfishness, much less injustice, but requires the square deal, even at the cost of mutual concessions, and absolute good faith.

Almost Beyond Human Devising.

I am trying to do two things—dare to be a radical, and not be a fool, which, if I may judge by the exhilarations around me, is a matter of no small difficulty.—James A. Garfield.

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 winter, $1.26¼; No. 3 winter, $1.21¾; No. 2 garlicky, $1.16¼; No. 3 garlicky, $1.05¾; October, $1.16¼.

Corn—Track yellow corn, No. 2 or better, for domestic delivery, is quotable at 87@88c per bu., for carlots on spot. Contract spot, 80¾c; No. 2 spot, 82.

Oats—No. 2 white, 53@53½c; No. 3 white, 52½@53.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, 91c bid; bag lots nearby, as to quality and condition, 80@85c.

Millfeed—City Mills winter bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $31; Patapsco millfeed, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $31; white middlings, per ton, in 80-lb. cotton sacks, $38; same in 100-lb. jute sacks, $36. These quotations are jobbing prices.

Hay—Good grades of timothy hay are in fair request on a basis of $16 to $19 per ton and for desirable clover-mixed at from $15 to $17 per ton.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, per ton, $15@15; No. 1 wheat, $9.50@10; No. 1 oat (nominal), $12@12.50.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 46c; do, choice, 42@45; do, good, 38@40; do, prints, 46@48; do, blocks, 44@46; do, nearby, 37@41; ladles, nearby, 29@30; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 26@28; Ohio rolls, 26@27; storepacked, 26; Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 26@28.

Eggs—Western Md. and nearby firsts, 40c; Eastern Shore Md. and Va. firsts, 38@40; Western firsts, 38; West Virginia firsts, 37@38; Southern firsts, 36@38.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs. and over, lb., 26@27c; do, do, medium, 3 to 4 lbs., per lbs., 26@27; do, medium, 3 to 4 lbs., per lb., 23@24; do, small, 18@20; do, do, leghorns, per lb., 18@20; old roosters, per lb., 15; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 26@27; do, small to medium, 25@26; do, leghorns, 2 lbs. and over, per lb., 22@23; smaller, 20@21.

Pigeons—Young, per pair, 20@25c; do, do, old, per pair, 20@25.

Potatoes—Maryland and Pennsylvania, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $1@1.20; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $1@1.20; native or nearby, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $1@1.20; No. 2, per 100 lbs., 50@60c; all sections, per 150 lbs., $1.65@1.90; do, No. 2, per brl., $1.65@1.90; all sections, No. 2, per brl., $1@1.10; sweets, new, Eastern Shore Virginia, per brl., $1.25@1.50; do, Rappahannock and York River, $1.25@1.50; do, North Carolina, No. 1, $1.25@1.50; native, per brl., $1.75@2; do, per 4-8 bskt., No. 1, 30@35c; do, No. 2, 10@15; yams, fancy bright, new, $1.25@1.50.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern spring, $1.34½; No. 2 hard and No. 2 red winter, $1.32¾; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.28¾, and No. 2 mixed durum, $1.13¼, c. i. f. track New York spot, nominal.

Corn—No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 86¾c, and No. 2 mixed, 86¼, c. i. f. New York all rail nominal.

Oats—No. 2 white, 56c.

Hay—No. 1, $26@27; No. 2, $24@25; No. 3, $21@23; shipping, $19@21.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 45½@46c; do, extras (92 score), 44½@45; firsts (88 to 91 score), 36½@43½; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 28.

Eggs—Fresh-gathered, extra, firsts, 44@46c; do, firsts, 37@42; New Jersey, hennery, whites, locally candled, extras, 77; New Jersey, hennery whites, uncandled, extras, 73@77; State, nearby and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 60@72.

Cheese—State, whole milk flats, fresh, specials, 25½@26c; do, average run, 24½@25; State, whole milk, specials, 25; do, average run, 24½.

PHILADELPHIA. — Wheat — No. 2 red winter, $1.21@1.22; do, garlicky, $1.06@1.07.

Corn—No. 2 for export, 80@81c; No. 3, 79@80; No. 4, 78@79; car lots local No. 2 yellow, 87@87½; No. 3 yellow, 86@86½.

Oats—No. 2 white, 55½@56c; No. 3 white, 54½@55.

Hay—Good new timothy, $16@20; good new clover-mixed, $15@17.

Butter—Creamery extra, 45c; near by prints fancy, 51@54.

Eggs—Nearby extra firsts, 46c; do firsts, 40@42; Western extra firsts 44; do, firsts, 39@41; fancy selected packed, 51@52.

Potatoes—White potatoes, nearby No. 1, per bskt., 30@45c; do, No. 2 15@20.

Cheese—New York whole milk fancy flats, fresh, 24½@25c; fair to good, 23@24; longhorn, 26@26½; single daisies, 24½@25.

LIVE STOCK

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, $6@11.25; bulls, $3@4.85; cows, $1.50@5.50.

Calves—Veals, $8@14.50; culls, $6@7.50; little calves, $6@8; grassers, $3@4; Westerns, $4@6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $3.50@6; culls, $2@3; lambs, $9.50@15; culls $6@8.

PITTSBURGH. — Hogs — Heavies $10.15@10.25; heavy Yorkers, $10.40@10.50; light Yorkers, $9.50@9.75; pigs, $9.25@9.50.

Calves—Top, $13.50.

CHICAGO.—Cattle.—Top matured beef steers, $12.80; numerous strings at $12.75; best yearlings, $12.35; bulk native beef steers, $9@11.25; bulk beef cows and heifers, $4.25@7; bulk desirable vealers to packers around $10.50; bulk strong-weight grass calves, $6.50@7.50.

An Advocate of Simplicity.

"Do you like bridge?"

"No," answered Cactus Joe. "It looks to me like one o' them games where they put in a lot of arithmetic so's to take a regular card player's mind off'n the run of the deck."—Washington Star.

Artists.

"Who are these girls?"

"Members of our Pen and Pencil club."

"Some of them are very strong with the eyebrow pencil."

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